



US006318381B1

(12) **United States Patent**
Marsh

(10) **Patent No.:** **US 6,318,381 B1**
(45) **Date of Patent:** **Nov. 20, 2001**

(54) **METHODS OF CLEANING VAPORIZATION SURFACES**

(75) Inventor: **Eugene P. Marsh, Boise, ID (US)**

(73) Assignee: **Micron Technology, Inc., Boise, ID (US)**

(*) Notice: Subject to any disclaimer, the term of this patent is extended or adjusted under 35 U.S.C. 154(b) by 0 days.

(21) Appl. No.: **09/352,817**

(22) Filed: **Jul. 13, 1999**

(51) **Int. Cl.⁷** **B08B 7/00**

(52) **U.S. Cl.** **134/1.1; 134/1.2; 438/905; 216/67; 216/71**

(58) **Field of Search** **134/1.1, 1, 1.2; 216/67, 37; 438/905**

(56) **References Cited**

U.S. PATENT DOCUMENTS

5,356,478	*	10/1994	Chen et al.	134/1
5,362,328	*	11/1994	Gardiner	118/726
5,523,261	*	6/1996	Sandhu	134/1.1
5,616,208	*	4/1997	Lee	134/1.3
5,647,953	*	7/1997	Williams et al.	156/643.1
5,788,799	*	8/1998	Steger et al.	156/345

5,882,416	*	3/1999	Van Buskirk et al.	118/726
5,882,424	*	3/1999	Taylor et al.	134/1.1
5,983,906	*	11/1999	Zhao et al.	134/1.1
6,014,979	*	1/2000	Van Autryve et al.	134/1.1
6,060,397	*	5/2000	Seamons et al.	438/694
6,125,859	*	10/2000	Kao et al.	134/1.1

OTHER PUBLICATIONS

"Handbook of Thin-Film Deposition Processes and Techniques", edited by Klaus Schuegraf. Noyes Publications, New Jersey, pp. 6-7, 1988.*

* cited by examiner

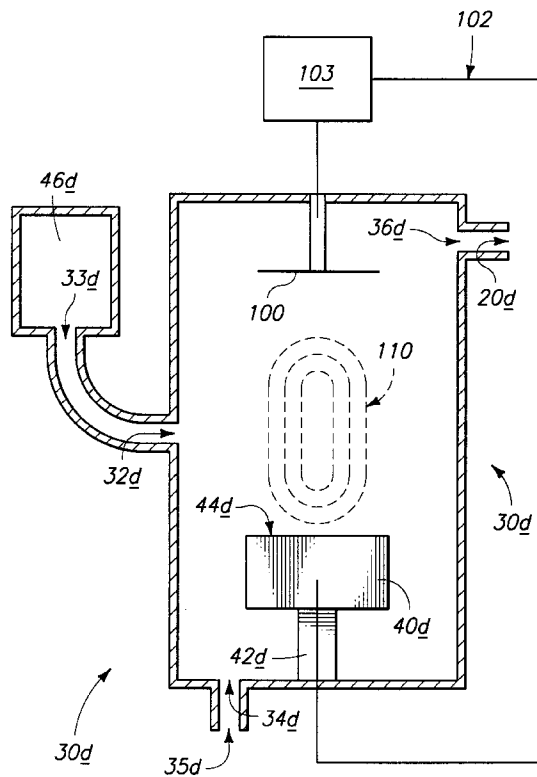
Primary Examiner—Bret Chen

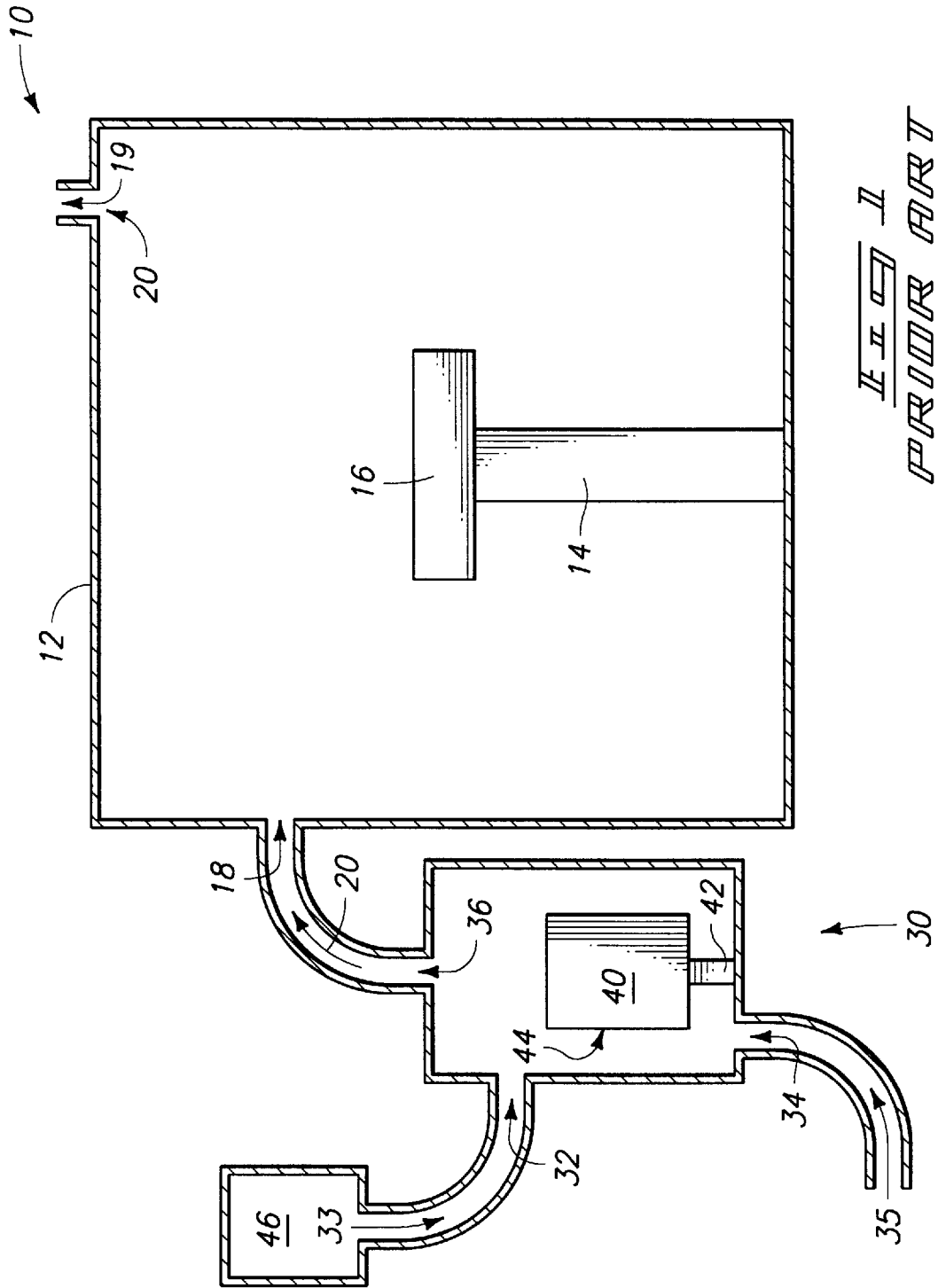
(74) *Attorney, Agent, or Firm*—Wells, St. John, Roberts, Gregory & Matkin, P.S.

(57) **ABSTRACT**

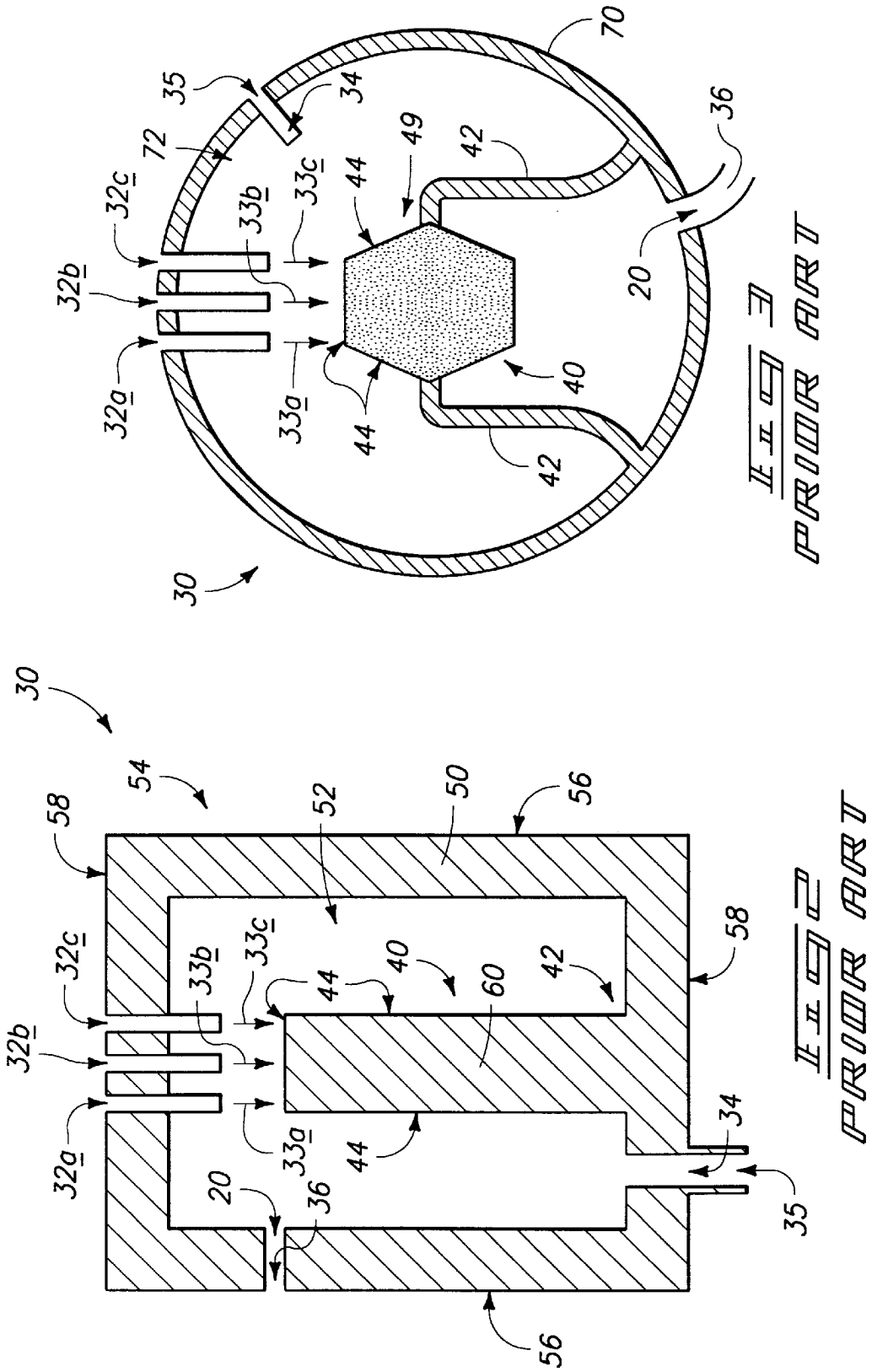
In one aspect, the invention encompasses a method of utilizing a vaporization surface as an electrode to form a plasma within a vapor forming device. In another aspect, the invention encompasses a method of chemical vapor deposition. A vaporization surface is provided and heated. At least one material is flowed past the heated surface to vaporize the material. A deposit forms on the vaporization surface during the vaporization. The vaporization surface is then utilized as an electrode to form a plasma, and at least a portion of the deposit is removed with the plasma.

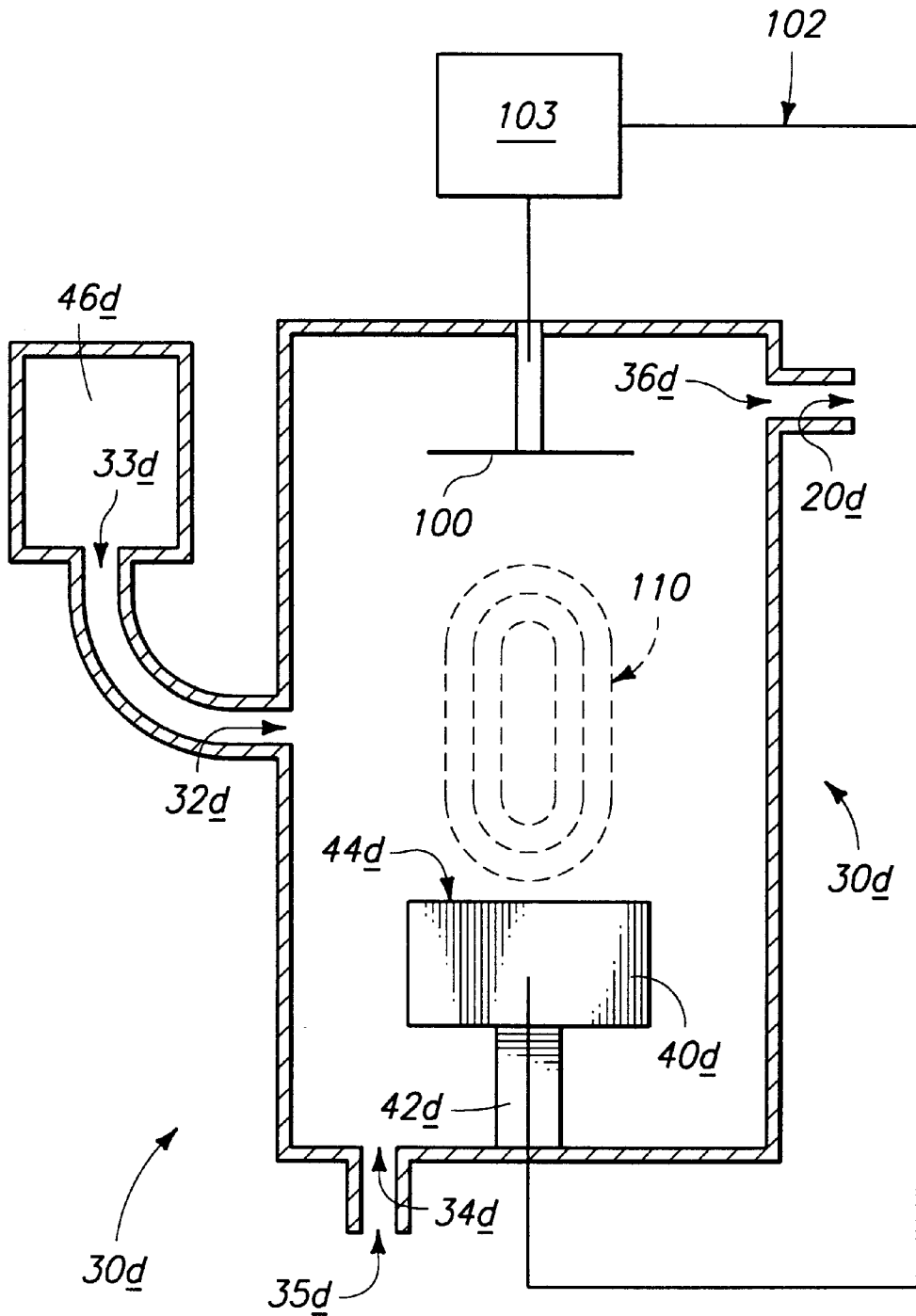
8 Claims, 3 Drawing Sheets





PERSPECTIVE VIEW





It is

METHODS OF CLEANING VAPORIZATION SURFACES

TECHNICAL FIELD

The invention pertains to methods of vaporizing materials, and to methods of cleaning vaporization surfaces. In further aspects, the invention encompasses vapor forming devices comprising plasma generation circuitry configured to utilize a vaporization surface as a plasma electrode.

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

Vapor forming apparatuses have many applications in modern semiconductor processing. Among the applications is utilization in chemical vapor deposition apparatuses. An exemplary chemical vapor deposition apparatus **10** is described with reference to FIG. **1**. Apparatus **10** comprises a reaction chamber **12** having a substrate holder **14** contained therein. A substrate **16** is shown supported by substrate holder **14**. Substrate **16** can comprise, for example, a semiconductive material wafer, such as, for example, a wafer of monocrystalline silicon.

Chamber **12** has a vapor inlet **18** extending therethrough and a vapor outlet **19** also extending therethrough. Accordingly, a vapor (illustrated by arrows **20**) can be flowed through chamber **12**.

Chamber **12** can comprise one or more temperature control mechanisms (not shown) which can include, for example, heaters, or cooling gas flow ports. The thermal controls can enable substrate **16** to be maintained in a temperature such that a material is deposited onto substrate **16** from the vapor **20** within chamber **12**.

A vapor forming device **30** is provided to generate vapor **20**. Device **30** comprises an inlet region **32** configured to enable flow of a non-vapor state material **33** into device **30**. Device **30** further comprises an inlet port **34** configured to enable flow of a carrier gas **35** into device **30**. Additionally, device **30** comprises an outlet port **36** configured to enable vapor-state-material **20** to be output from device **30** and into reaction chamber **12** of apparatus **10**.

A vaporizer **40** is within device **30** and supported by a holder **42**. Vaporizer **40** comprises a surface **44** which can be referred to as a vaporization surface. Vaporizer **40** can comprise a heated material such that non-vapor-state-material **33** is converted from a non-vapor-state to a vapor-state upon contacting vaporization surface **44**.

Material **33** is typically initially in the form of a liquid, and is flowed into device **30** from a holding reservoir **46**. Although in the shown exemplary embodiment only one non-vapor-state material **33** is flowed into device **30**, it is to be understood that a plurality of different non-vapor-state materials can be flowed simultaneously into device **30** to form a vapor **20** comprising a composite of vapors from the various materials. An exemplary application in which a plurality of non-vapor-state materials are flowed into device **30** is a chemical vapor deposition process for formation of barium strontium titanate (BST).

Two separate configurations of prior art vaporizer devices **30** are described with reference to FIGS. **2** and **3**.

Referring first to FIG. **2**, a first prior art vaporization device **30** is illustrated in diagrammatic, schematic view. Such device comprises a COVA device (COVA Technologies, Inc., 2260 Executive Circle, Colorado Springs, Colo. 80906).

The vaporization device **30** FIG. **2** comprises vaporizer **40** which includes a pillar **60** extending upwardly into the

device. Holder **42**, to the extent there is one in the device of FIG. **2**, is defined by a bottom portion of pillar **60**. The device **30** of FIG. **2** further includes a thermally conductive material **50** defining a void **52** therein. Material **50** is shaped to define an outer periphery **54** comprising sides **56** and ends **58**. Material **50** is further configured to form pillar **60**, which protrudes upwardly from one of the ends **58** and into a region between sides **56**. The outlet region **36** and inlet region **34** of the device of FIG. **2** extend through material **50** to define gas passageways into and out of void region **52**.

Non-vapor-state-material inlet **32** comprises three separate capillaries (**32a**, **32b**, and **32c**) extending through an end **58** and terminating above pillar region **60**. Non-vapor-state material **33** comprises three separate materials (**33a**, **33b** and **33c**), which can comprise, for example, liquids.

In operation, material **50** is heated and non-vapor state materials **33a**, **33b** and **33c** are flowed through inlets **32a**, **32b** and **32c** and onto pillar region **60**. The non-vapor state materials are then vaporized upon contact with a heated vaporization surface of pillar region **60** to form a vapor **20**. Such vapor **20** then flows to outlet **36** and out of device **30**. The three materials **33a**, **33b** and **33c** can comprise, for example, Ba(THD)₂, Sr(THD)₂, and Ti(O—iPr)₂(THD)₂, in, for example, applications wherein a vapor is to be formed for deposition of BST. In the above formulas, THD stands for bis(2,2,6,6-tetramethyl-3,5-heptanedionate) (C₁₁H₁₉O₂), and O-iPr stands for isopropoxide (C₃H₇O).

In the above-described application for forming BST, material **50** and pillar region **60** are preferably heated to a temperature of about 250° C. (Ba(THD)₂ vaporizes at about 212° C.). Also, the carrier gas **35** preferably comprises a temperature of about 250° C. Carrier gas **35** can comprise, for example, nitrogen or helium.

A second prior art vaporization device **30** is described with reference to FIG. **3**. In the device of FIG. **3**, vaporizer **40** comprises a heated frit, and holder **42** comprises a pair of projections extending from sides of frit **40**. The embodiment of FIG. **3** further comprises an outer periphery **70** surrounding frit **40** and defining a void **72** therein. Inlet region **32** comprises three separate capillaries (labeled as **32a**, **32b** and **32c**) which extend through periphery **70** and into void regions **72**. Capillaries **32a**, **32b** and **32c** are configured such that non-vapor-state-materials **33a**, **33b** and **33c** flow through capillaries **32a**, **32b** and **32c** and onto a vaporization surface **44** of frit **40**.

In operation, frit **40** is heated to a temperature such that materials **33a**, **33b** and **33c** are vaporized upon contact with surface **44** to form a vapor **20** which exits device **30** through outlet port **36**. Also, a carrier gas **35** is injected into device **30** through inlet port **34** to flow vapor **20** out of device **30**. Materials **33a**, **33b** and **33c** can comprise, for example, Ba(THD)₂, Sr(THD)₂, and Ti(O—iPr)₂(THD)₂, for formation of BST. In such embodiments, frit **40** is preferably heated to a temperature of about 250° C., and carrier gas **35** is also preferably heated to a temperature of about 250° C. The system described with reference to FIG. **3** is a diagrammatic, schematic view of an Advanced Delivery and is Chemical Systems vaporizer. (Advanced Delivery and Chemical Systems (ADCS), 7 Commerce Drive, Danbury Conn. 06810-4169.)

A problem with the prior art devices described above is that materials injected into the devices can decompose to form deposits on vaporization surfaces **44**. A reason that the deposits form can be, for example, that the vaporization temperature is close to a decomposition temperature for non-vapor-state-materials **33** injected into devices **30**. The

deposits can decrease the effectiveness of vaporization surfaces **44**, and can, for example, cause clogging and other problems due to particulate formation. Accordingly, it would be desirable to develop methods for cleaning deposits from surfaces **44**.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

In one aspect, the invention encompasses a method of utilizing a vaporization surface as an electrode to form a plasma within a vapor forming device.

In another aspect, the invention encompasses a method of chemical vapor deposition. A vaporization surface is provided and heated. At least one material is flowed past the heated surface to vaporize the material. A deposit forms on the vaporization surface during the vaporization. The vaporization surface is then utilized as an electrode to form a plasma, and at least a portion of the deposit is removed with the plasma.

In another aspect, the invention encompasses a vapor forming device. Such device includes a non-vapor-state-material input region, a vaporization surface, and a flow path between the non-vapor-state-material input region and the vaporization surface. The device further includes a vapor-state-material output region, and a vapor flow path from the vaporization surface to the vapor-state-material output region. Additionally, the device includes a first plasma electrode spaced from the vaporization surface, and plasma generation circuitry configured to utilize the vaporization surface as a second plasma electrode such that a plasma can be formed between the first and second plasma electrodes.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

Preferred embodiments of the invention are described below with reference to the following accompanying drawings.

FIG. 1 is a diagrammatic view of a prior art chemical vapor deposition apparatus.

FIG. 2 is a diagrammatic view of a prior art vaporization device.

FIG. 3 is a diagrammatic view of a second prior art vaporization device.

FIG. 4 is a diagrammatic view of a vaporization device encompassed by the present invention.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

This disclosure of the invention is submitted in furtherance of the constitutional purposes of the U.S. Patent Laws "to promote the progress of science and useful arts" (Article 1, Section 8).

In a particular aspect, the invention encompasses modification of a vaporization device **30** (exemplary vaporization devices are described above with reference to FIGS. 1-3) to enable plasma cleaning of vaporization surface **44**. Such aspect is described with reference to FIG. 4. In referring to FIG. 4, similar numbers will be utilized as were used above in describing the prior art devices of FIGS. 1-3, with the suffix "d" utilized to indicate features of the structure of FIG. 4.

FIG. 4 illustrates a vaporization device **30d** comprising a vaporization material **40d** having a vaporization surface **44d**. Material **40d** preferably comprises an electrically conductive material, such as, for example, stainless steel.

In the exemplary shown embodiment, vaporization material **40** is supported by a holder **42d**. It is to be understood,

however, that holder **42d** is optional. Device **30d** further comprises a non-vapor-state-material inlet **32d**, and a source **46d** of non-vapor-state material **33d**. Additionally, device **30d** comprises a carrier gas inlet **34d** into which a carrier gas **35d** is flowed, and a vapor-state-material outlet **36d** from which vapor-state material **20d** exits device **30d**.

Device **30d** can comprise, for example, the components described above with reference to FIGS. 1-3 for vaporizing a non-vapor-state-material. However, in contrast to the prior art vaporization apparatuses described above with reference to FIGS. 1-3, the device **30d** of FIG. 4 comprises an electrode **100** and circuitry **102** extending between electrode **100** and vaporization material **40d**. Electrode **100** and circuitry **102** are configured to generate a plasma **110** between electrode **100** and material **40d**. Accordingly, device **30d** is configured to utilize vaporization material **40d** as an electrode for generating a plasma **110**.

Plasma **110** can be utilized to clean deposits from vaporization surface **44d**. In the shown embodiment, circuitry **102** comprises a power source **103** which provides RF energy to electrode **100**. Power source **103** can also be utilized to provide a bias to vaporization material **40d**. Alternatively, power can be provided to material **40d**, and a bias provided to electrode **100**. In yet other alternative embodiments, power can be provided to one of electrode **100** or material **40d**, and the other of electrode **100** and material **40d** can be maintained at ground potential.

In an exemplary application, plasma **110** is formed by providing an energy of from about 200 watts to about 2,000 watts to one of either electrode **100** or material **40d**, with a preferred energy being about 500 watts. A temperature within device **30d** is maintained at about 250° C. during formation of plasma **110**, and a pressure is maintained at less than or equal to about 1 Torr, and greater than 0 Torr.

Plasma **110** can be formed from gases comprising one or more of Cl₂, CCl₄, CF₄, CHF₃, O₂, SF₆, NF₃, CCl₃F, CClF₃, C₂F₆, H₂, C₃F₈, and O₃. Such gases can be injected through carrier gas inlet port **34d**, or through a separate port (not shown) provided within device **30d**. In an exemplary application, a plasma gas comprising one or more of Cl₂, CCl₄ and CF₄ is flowed into device **30d** at a rate of from about 1 standard cubic centimeter per minute (scm) to about 2000 scm. Also, in the exemplary application, electrode **100** is provided with an RF power of from about 200 watts to about 2,000 watts, and material **40d** is provided with a bias of from about -1,000 volts to about -20,000 volts. The negative bias produces a positive/negative attraction such that plasma ions are drawn rapidly to vaporization surface **44d** for cleaning of the surface.

Device **30d** can be incorporated into a prior art chemical vapor deposition apparatus, such as, for example, the apparatus **10** described with reference to FIG. 1. In such application, device **30d** is in gaseous communication with chemical vapor deposition reactor **12** such that vapor **20d** flows from outlet **36d** into vapor deposition reactor **12**. Such vapor can then be utilized to deposit a material over substrate **16**. At periodic intervals, a flow of non-vapor-material into device **30d** is stopped, and plasma **110** is formed within device **30d** to clean vaporization surface **44d**. The flow of non-vapor-material **33d** into device **30d** can be stopped by providing a valve (not shown) between source **46d** and inlet **32d**.

Although the invention is described above with reference to a vaporization device incorporated as part of a chemical vapor deposition apparatus, it is to be understood, that the invention can be utilized in other applications wherein vapor

5

is generated. Such other applications can include, for example, deposition of thin films for wear resistance or corrosion resistance.

In compliance with the statute, the invention has been described in language more or less specific as to structural and methodical features. It is to be understood, however, that the invention is not limited to the specific features shown and described, since the means herein disclosed comprise preferred forms of putting the invention into effect. The invention is, therefore, claimed in any of its forms or modifications within the proper scope of the appended claims appropriately interpreted in accordance with the doctrine of equivalents.

What is claimed is:

1. A method of forming a vapor and cleaning a vaporization surface, comprising:
 - flowing at least one liquid across a heated vaporization surface of a vapor forming device to form a vapor;
 - accumulating a deposition on the heated vaporization surface as the surface is utilized for forming a vapor; and
 - utilizing the vaporization surface as an electrode to form a plasma within the device, the plasma cleaning at least some of the deposition from the vaporization surface.
2. The method of claim 1 wherein the vaporization surface is comprised by a chemical vapor deposition apparatus.
3. The method of claim 1 wherein the vaporization surface is comprised by a chemical vapor deposition apparatus,

6

wherein the at least one liquid comprises Ba(THD)₂, Sr(THD)₂ and Ti(THD)₂(O—iPr)₂, and further comprising chemical vapor depositing BST on a substrate within the apparatus.

4. The method of claim 1 wherein the plasma is formed from one or more of gaseous Cl₂, CCl₄, CF₄, CHF₃, O₂, SF₆, NF₃, CCl₃F, CClF₃, C₂F₆, H₂, C₃F₈, and O₃.
5. The method of claim 1 wherein the vaporization surface is held at ground potential while RF energy is supplied to a second electrode to form the plasma.
6. The method of claim 1 wherein RF energy is supplied to the vaporization surface while a second electrode is held at ground potential to form the plasma.
7. The method of claim 1 wherein the vaporization surface is provided with a negative bias power while RF energy is supplied to a second electrode to form the plasma.
8. A method of forming a vapor and cleaning a vaporization surface, comprising:
 - flowing at least one liquid across a heated vaporization surface of a vapor forming device to form a vapor;
 - accumulating a deposition on the heated vaporization surface as the surface is utilized for forming a vapor;
 - stopping the flow of all the at least one liquid; and
 - utilizing the vaporization surface as an electrode to form a plasma within the device, the plasma cleaning at least some of the deposition from the vaporization surface.

* * * * *